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On 20th Birthday of Mangyungdai Revolution School

Premier Kim Il Sung Meets Its Teachers, Students and Graduates

PYONGYANG, Oct. 12 (KCNA)—Respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung yesterday went out to the Mangyungdai Revolution School and met with the teachers, students and graduates of the school on the 20th anniversary of its founding.

The Mangyungdai Revolution School was filled with happy and joyous mood at meeting with the fatherly leader who provided the bereft children of the revolutionaries with a fine place of learning in Mangyungdai, the cradle of our revolution, and is bringing them up, in his bosom, into loyal soldiers of the Party who will carry on our revolution, into reliable workers who will shoulder the destiny of the fatherland.

Ever since the Mangyungdai Revolution School was founded on October 12, 1947, in accordance with a grand vision and line of Comrade Kim Il Sung for bringing up under the care of the Party and State the bereft children of the revolutionaries into revolutionaries, into communists, who would carry on our revolution, there has not been a moment when his warm, benevolent hand was not stretched to this school.

Under the complicated and difficult situation after the Liberation Comrade Premier, taking time out of the busy days he was spending in leading the Korean revolution, shouldering the destiny of the country and nation, came to Mangyungdai, chose the site of the school and made it a rule to visit the school two-three times a year, set forth the direction and content of education and training for the bereft children of the revolutionaries and paid meticulous attention to their study and living conditions.

In the grim days of war as in the difficult days of post-war rehabilitation and construction he provided the best things for the education and training of the bereft children and gave concrete guidance so that all the students would become reliable workers who would carry on the revolutionary cause with credit, faithful to the will of their parents.

All the solicitude directed to the Mangyungdai Revolution School by Comrade Kim Il Sung was associated with his profoundest concern for fulfilling the will of the revolutionaries who firmly believed that, although they were dying fighting, their children would grow up in the bosom of the fatherly leader, succeed to the unaccomplished cause of revolution and carry it through to the end.

The car carrying Comrade Kim Il Sung arrived at the gate of the school at 3:30 p.m.

The shouts of "Long live Marshal Kim Il Sung!" and "Long live the Korean Workers' Party!" rent the air and echoed through the hills round.

He was met at the gate by General Choi Kwang, Chief of General Staff of the Korean People's Army, General Chi Byung Hak, vice-Minister of National Defence, and other high-ranking officers of the Ministry of National Defence as well as responsible workers of the school.

Comrade Premier was accompanied by Comrades Choi Yong Kun, Kim Il, Kim Kwang Hyup and Kim Chang Bong.

Soon a meeting followed at the club.

When Comrade Kim Il Sung took his seat on the platform amid resounding enthusiastic hurrahs and cheers, representatives of undergraduates and graduates presented him a basket of flowers in token of their boundless respect for the fatherly leader.

General Chi Byung Hak, vice-Minister of National Defence, declared the meeting open. In the name of the entire graduates, faculty members and students, he extended on this auspicious day highest honor and gratitude to fatherly leader Comrade Kim Il Sung who took warm care of the bereft children of revolutionaries in his bosom and ensured them today's joy and happiness.

The representatives of graduates and undergraduates unanimously extended highest honor and gratitude to respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung who took meticulous care of them in his bosom with fatherly love and brought them up into fighters faithful to the Party and revolution, into red communist workers.

They told Comrade Premier that the bereft children of revolutionaries are loyally serving the revolutionary cause of our Party at all posts of national defence and socialist construction and growing up healthily as the reserves of revolution in the school, always bearing in mind the teachings of the fatherly leader that the bereft children of revolutionaries should become ardent revolutionary fighters inheriting the red blood of their fathers and mothers and perform nuclear role at posts of revolution and construction.

At the meeting Comrade Kim Il Sung gave earnest instructions on the future revolutionary tasks to be carried out by the graduates, faculty members and students of the school.

At the beginning, Comrade Kim Il Sung, on behalf of the Party Central Committee, the Government of the Republic and the entire people, extended congratulations to the teachers of the school who are educating and training the bereaved children of revolutionaries into reliable reserves of the Party and revolution and to the students and graduates of the school on the 20th anniversary of the founding of the Mangyungdai Revolution School and proposed to observe a moment of silence in memory of the fathers, mothers and brothers of bereaved children, who laid down their lives in the protracted struggle against the brigandish Japanese imperialists and in the struggle against the U.S. imperialists.

Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

"It is said that even mountains and rivers change their looks in ten years. In the past 20 years you have grown a great deal and we have grown older that much. I am very happy to see that those graduated from the school are working for the country and people at important posts in the Party and Government organs and in the People's Army and have grown into precious cadres of our Party.

As you have inherited the unfinished cause of your fathers and mothers and have been growing in the bosom of our revolutionary Party, you should keep the flower of revolution in bloom, succeeding your preceding generation. This is what I said when the school was founded and today I should like to repeat this.

Your fathers and mothers waged an arduous struggle against Japanese imperialism for 15 years. Our Party and People's Army have inherited the glorious revolutionary traditions of the anti-Japanese armed struggle. Your fathers and mothers who laid down their lives either during the anti-Japanese armed struggle or in the Patriotic War of Liberation dedicated their lives to the struggle for the country and people against Japanese imperialism and U.S. imperialism, not given to see final victory. Today our revolutionary cause has not yet been accomplished. We should completely liberate one half of the country and build a socialist society there like in the northern half.

Our revolutionary task has

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Premier Kim Il Sung visited on Oct. 11 the Mangyungdai Revolution School. Photo: Teaching staff, students and graduates warmly welcoming the paternal leader

Telegrams of Greetings

★ **Kim Il Sung**, General Secretary of the C.C. of the Korean Workers' Party and Premier of the Cabinet of the DPRK, and **Choi Yong Kun**, President of the Presidium of the DPRK SPA, jointly sent on Oct. 6 a telegram of greetings to **Walter Ulbricht**, First Secretary of the C.C. of the German Socialist Unity Party and President of the State Council of the German Democratic Republic, **Willi Stoph**, Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the GDR, Prof. and Dr. **Johannes Dieckmann**, President of the People's Chamber of the GDR, and Prof. and Dr. **Erich Correns**, Chairman of the National Council of the German Democratic National Front, on the occasion of the 18th anniversary of the founding of the GDR.

★ **Premier Kim Il Sung** sent on Oct. 9 a telegram of greetings to **Apollo Milton Obote**, President of Uganda, on the occasion of the 5th anniversary of the independence of Uganda.

Educational Aid Funds Again Sent to Koreans Here

— Total of Over 6,124 Million Yen on 25 Occasions—

The Korean Workers' Party, the Government of the DPRK and Premier Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved leader of the 40 million Korean people, who always directs warm care and all parental solicitude to the 600,000 Korean citizens in Japan, entrusted the Korean Committee for Aiding Overseas Compatriots to send again educational aid funds and scholarships to the Korean Central Educational Association in Japan for the democratic, national education of sons and daughters of Korean citizens in Japan.

Requested by the Korean Committee for Aiding Overseas Compatriots, the Red Cross Society of the DPRK remitted recently 301,950,000 yen in Japanese currency to the Korean Central Educational Association in Japan. It was the 25th remittance.

With this, the amount of educational aid funds and scholarships sent so far totals 6,124,155,493 yen in Japanese currency.

Colorful Events Held to Mark 20th Birthday of Mangyungdai Revolution School

PYONGYANG, Oct. 12 (KCNA)—Colorful commemorative events were held today at the Mangyungdai Revolution School in the presence of respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, marking the 20th anniversary of the founding of the school.

Besides Comrade Premier, there were other Party and Government leaders, functionaries of the Party and Government organs, People's Armymen, cadres of social organizations and the participants in the anti-Japanese guerrilla warfare.

Also present were the students of the school who are growing up happily with nothing to envy in the world, in the warm bosom of the fatherly leader and under his warm care as well as faculty members and graduates of the school.

There were also students from the Nampo and Haijoo Revolution Schools.

The school was festively decorated.

At 9 hours 50 minutes in the morning, Comrade Kim Il Sung arrived in th school. The tumultuous cheers and shouts of "Long live Marshal Kim Il Sung!" shook the air, resounding to the Mangyung Hill.

Comrade Premier was met at the front gate of the school by General Choi Kwang, Chief of General Staff of the Korean People's Army, and cadres of the Ministry of National Defence and the school.

Comrade Premier reviewed the student guard of honour lining up in front of the school. He expressed great satisfaction with the gallant and reliable features of students.

Boy and girl students rushed forward and tied a red neckerchief around the neck of Comrade Premier and presented him with flowers.

When Comrade Premier appeared on the platform, representatives of the students of the school presented him with a basket of flowers in token of the loyalty of the teachers and students of the school and the entire attendants.

Comrade Kim Chang Bong, Member of the Political Committee of the Central Committee of the Korean Workers' Party, vice-Premier and Minister of National Defence, conveyed a joint congratulatory message and silk banner to the teachers and students of the Mangyungdai Revolution School from the Central Committee of the Korean Workers' Party, the Presidium of the Supreme People's Assembly and the Cabinet of the Republic.

The silk banner conveyed after the congratulatory message was read out bore the following inscription against the red background: **"The Mangyungdai Revolution School has the mission of educating and training personnel who will become the backbone of cadres for national defence, reliable reserves of revolution and ardent political activists. The entire teachers and students should more firmly arm themselves with the unitary ideas of the Party and become revolutionary fighters boundlessly faithful to the Party and revolution, red fighters of the Party possessing a high degree of military science and technique and communist morals." (Kim Il Sung)**

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Meanwhile, on the 20th birthday of the Mangyungdai Revolution School, Premier Kim Il Sung commended teachers of the school who, upholding the education policy of the Korean Workers' Party, had set examples in fulfilling their duties by displaying all their wisdom and creativeness in training reserves who will become the core of the national defence cadres.

Citations and gifts from the Premier were conveyed at a ceremony held at the Mangyungdai Revolution School on Oct. 10.

Students of the Mangyungdai Revolution School showed on Oct. 12 a mass display "Reserves of Revolution" to respected and beloved leader Premier Kim Il Sung, their dear father and founder of the school.

On the evening of Oct. 11, they gave an art circle performance in the presence of Premier Kim Il Sung. After the performance was finished, Premier Kim Il Sung gave basket of flowers to the teachers and students of the school, congratulating them upon their success in performance.

Premier Kim Il Sung saw on Oct. 12 the mass display "Reserves of Revolution" performed by the students of the Mangyungdai Revolution School on its 20th birthday.

A scene from the "Following the will of Revolutionary Martyrs," Chapter I of the display "Reserves of Revolution"

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not yet been fulfilled. U.S. imperialism still exists and so does Japanese imperialism. In South Korea landlords, comprador capitalists and pro-Japanese, pro-U.S. lackeys remain as ever. As long as the enemy exists, we should continue revolution and carry it forward unwaveringly down through generations. I hope that you will fight to the end against U.S. and Japanese imperialism and against landlords and comprador capitalists in South Korea and fight staunchly to defend the socialist gains of the northern half of the Republic, achieve the reunification of the fatherland and build a socialist society in South Korea, too. You should become the core in the People's Army and in the Party and Government organs and public organizations and continue revolution."

To continue revolution, carrying forward the cause of their parents, bereaved children of revolutionaries should firmly arm themselves with the policy of our Party, Comrade Kim Il Sung emphasized, and went on:

"The policy of our Party is Marxism-Leninism creatively applied to our reality, carrying the Korean revolution through to completion and most correctly leading the Korean people to socialism and communism. Therefore, you should thoroughly arm yourselves with the unitary ideas of our Party. Within our Party there should be no other ideas than the unitary ideas of the Party. Let us arm ourselves with the unitary ideas of the Party—this is the slogan of our Party today. To fight against Right and Left opportunism which tries to revise Marxism-Leninism, flunkeyism, capitalist ideas, feudalist ideas and all other counter-revolutionary ideas, you should arm yourselves only with the unitary ideas of our Party.

The ideas of our Party are ideas for revolution, most correct and most revolutionary ideas for driving the U.S. imperialists out of South Korea, reunifying the country and carrying the Korean revolution through to completion.

To carry out the Korean revolution successfully—this is the basic task of the Koreans. This is the very way to be loyal to the international revolution. You should not worship others or introduce others' ideas on the pretext of internationalism.

To arm yourselves with the unitary ideas of our Party and with the policy of our Party means to continue revolution and fight till its completion. The unitary ideas are the ideas of our Party run through with the principle of *Jooche* in ideology, independence in politics, self-reliance in economy and self-defence in national defence. Only by firmly arming yourselves with the unitary ideas of our Party can you win victory in the revolutionary struggle and carry out the revolution down through generations, to the end."

Stressing that the graduates and students of the school should firmly arm themselves with a revolutionary world outlook and thoroughly establish the class point of view of the working class, Comrade Kim Il Sung continued:

"We should make revolution because we are living in an era of revolution. As sons and daughters of revolutionaries, having the blood of revolutionaries in your veins, you should become professional revolutionaries dedicating your whole life to revolution. Your fathers and mothers laid down their lives while fighting as professional revolutionaries.

To become professional revolutionaries, you should become able to clearly distinguish the enemy and analyse things.

To do so, you should have a world outlook based on the dialectical materialism of Marxism-Leninism.

Only when you have a revolutionary world outlook will it become possible to firmly establish a class point of view for the interests of the working class. You should become able to distinguish which is the road of revolution and which is the road of counter-revolution. You should look at everything from the standpoint of the working class and distinguish whether it is favourable to us or to the enemy."

Saying that the bereaved children of revolutionaries should become the core of the Party and the People's Army, Comrade Premier emphasized that they should be more exemplary and active than anyone else in work, should more resolutely defend and carry out the line and policy of the Party than anyone else and should become workers who are always modest, go deep among the masses, share bitters and sweets with them and listen to their voices.

He continued:

"You should be active in study, too. Those who do not study can not become revolutionaries.

Especially, you should study harder than anyone else because you did not take part in revolutionary activities in the past and have grown up under peaceful circumstances. We should perform the revolutionary tasks well at any posts and should continuously study and temper ourselves in practical struggle to become professional revolutionaries. To say nothing of knowledge in the political, economic, cultural and other spheres, you should learn knowledge in military affairs particularly well. As you are living in an era of revolution, you should acquire knowledge in military affairs. Those who are working in economic organs should also deepen their knowledge in military affairs."

Underscoring that the bereaved family members of revolutionaries should inherit the revolutionary traditions, Comrade Premier further said:

"You must study better than others the revolutionary traditions, because you have never taken part in the revolution.

It is an valuable as the long-drawn anti-Japanese armed struggle that we had gone down as far as the Rakdong River line and returned

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Annual Plans Finished, Surplus Production Under Way

The red miners of the Sungchun Mine in South Pyungan Province, who are boundlessly faithful to the KWP and the leader, successfully fulfilled their yearly production plan before the 22nd founding anniversary of the KWP

Working people in all parts of the country are launching new battles, having brilliantly fulfilled their resolution to beat their yearly goals before the 22nd anniversary of the founding of the glorious Korean Workers' Party.

Advancing in the van of this struggle are the working people in South Hamgyung Province, in particular Hamheung, who cherish deep in their hearts the on-the-spot instructions of Premier Kim Il Sung, respected and beloved leader. Following the brilliant fulfilment of the annual plan by the red machine builders of Ryongsung, who had raised the first torch of the nation-wide socialist emulation, upholding the teachings of the leader, the Hungnam Smeltery, Hamheung Electric Appliances Factory, Hungnam Pharmaceutical Factory, Hamheung Combined Housing Construction Office and other enterprises honoured their yearly assignments before the founding anniversary of the Party.

The workers of the Hungnam Smeltery, whose hearts burned with the zeal to show their loyalty to the Party and the leader, registered innovatory successes every day, displaying the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance, to make a labour gift to the Party on its birthday. They overfulfilled on Oct. 9 their yearly plan set 12. 5 per cent above last year.

The Hungnam Electric Appliances Factory chalked up a monthly gain of 50 per cent during the last three months while furnishing four branch factories by manufacturing quantities of machines through a massive drive for multiplying single-purpose machines.

The workers of the Hungnam Pharmaceutical Factory, bearing deep in mind the teachings given by Premier Kim Il Sung, respected and beloved leader, during his inspection of the factory in June, displayed creative enthusiasm for their implementation, pushing up pharmaceutical production 31 per cent above last year's results. They are resolved to surpass the yearly plan by 50 per cent by the end of the year.

The workers of Chullima Rakwon Machine Building Plant, North Pyungan Province, who had been reporting one innovation after another in response to the appeal of the red machine builders of Ryongsung, fulfilled the annual plan at 103 per cent on the eve of the founding anniversary of the Party. They showed their fidelity to the Party and the leader by doubling or trebling in this period the output of excavators and irrigation pumps compared with last year.

The red machine builders of the Wonsan Machine Building Plant overfulfilled on Oct. 7 the yearly industrial production plan, up 36 per cent over last year.

Announcement of fulfilment of the yearly plans also came from the Moonchun Coal Mine, Duksan Mine, Yopo Mine and the Nampo Glass Factory, which also raised high the flames of the great revolutionary upsurge to thoroughly implement the Party's line on stepping up economic construction and defense buildup in parallel.

The Sinpo Shipyard, Yookok Forestry Office, Kangsun Building Porcelain Factory and other factories and enterprises and local industrial factories in various areas have also brilliantly carried out their yearly plans.

But the yearly target hitters do not slacken their struggle. They are putting spurs to the galloping Chullima with the resolve to meet the forthcoming elections to the power organs of all levels with fresh successes.

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The red workers of **the Chullima Daian Electric Machine Factory** carried out on Oct. 7 their plan for this year, including the increased production commitments, at 100.2 per cent, making a labour gift to the Korean Workers' Party on the occasion of its Oct. 10 founding anniversary.

In fulfilling their yearly plan, which, including the increased production commitments, was 21.8 per cent higher than the result of last year, they increased the production of transformers 22.9 per cent, generators 30.1 per cent and converters 9.9 per cent over last year.

The workers and technicians of **the August 15 Shipyard** built and launched a 3,500-ton large-size refrigerator transport "Daisungsan" on Oct. 5 as a labour gift to the 22nd founding anniversary of the KWP.

This ship is well-equipped with modern technique and facilities for cold-storage of fish caught in high seas, small-scale repair of fishing boats and welfare facilities for fishermen.

Shown are red workers of the Chullima Daian Electric Machine Factory who fulfilled their annual production assignments before the 22nd founding anniversary of the KWP.

Ministry of Com. Education Flays U.S. Murder of Viet. Students

The Ministry of Common Education of the DPRK sent a letter to the Ministry of Education of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam, denouncing the bestialities of the U.S. imperialist aggressors who mercilessly slaughtered many brotherly teachers and children of Vietnam in the recent barbarous bombing of the DRV.

Noting that since the provocation of the aggressive war in Vietnam the U.S. imperialist aggressors have systematically perpetrated bestial bombing of hundreds of schools and educational establishments, killing thousands of students who were eager for study and a large number of teachers, the letter wrote: this is an outrageous act wantonly violating the elementary national rights of the Vietnamese people recognized in the 1954 Geneva Agreements on Vietnam and generally accepted international law, and a criminal act that can be committed only by the U.S. imperialist beast.

Cambodia-Korea Committee Greeted

In connection with the formation of the National Committee for Cambodia-Korea Friendship, Suh Chul, Chairman of the Korean Committee for Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries, sent a letter of greetings to Kim Tit, its chairman.

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during the past Patriotic War of Liberation."

Comrade Premier told the bereaved sons and daughters of revolutionaries to revolutionize their families, their work places and their units, and said that the only way to revolutionize is to study the revolutionary traditions.

Comrade Premier continued:

"The revolutionary traditions we should inherit are the glorious traditions established in the course of 15-year long struggle fought against Japanese imperialism with arms in hand, as clearly stated in our Party rules.

Everyone should study the revolutionary traditions well. It is also important for revolutionization to observe revolutionary order, revolutionary discipline and the revolutionary norms of life."

Comrade Kim Il Sung further said that the Mangyungdai Revolution School has done much in the past 20 years, but it has even more work to do in the future. Since the mission of the school is to rear the precious bereft children of revolutionaries into revolutionaries, the teachers themselves must, first of all, become fine communists and educate and train them well with a sense of pride that to be a teacher is not a profession, but is to become a revolutionary.

He instructed the students of the school to strive to become professional revolutionaries and professional armymen, and stressed that they should not lay down arms as long as there is imperialism and that they should grow up to be the core of the Party, the core of the People's Army, holding firmer the arms handed down by their fathers.

He called for making every effort and exerting energy to thoroughly implement to the end the Party's line of stepping up economic construction in parallel with defence buildup for meeting the great revolutionary event with full preparedness and to carry through the military line of the Party of training the People's Army into a cadre army, modernizing it, arming the entire people and turning the whole land into a fortress. Comrade Kim Il Sung stressed that the bereft children of revolutionaries should do much work to reunify the country without fail in our generation and should take the lead in the revolutionization of the entire working people.

The entire faculty members, students and graduates, who on the 20th birthday of the school, were honored by the presence of the respected and beloved, fatherly leader whom they are always thinking of, and received his sincere instructions, renewed their firm resolve to be always faithful and devote themselves to the Party and the leader and to fight death-defyingly for the cause of the country's reunification and nation-wide victory of our revolution, whenever the leader calls them.

Comrade Premier posed for a photograph with teachers, students and graduates of the school and saw an art performance given by the school students.

Comrade Premier dined with them in the evening.

Japanese People in Stepped-up Campaigns for Defense of Koreans' Repatriation

Seiichi Katsumata, Chairman of the Central Executive Committee of the Japan Socialist Party, on Oct. 12 sent to Eisaku Sato, Japan's Prime Minister, a written note dated Oct. 11 demanding continuation of Koreans' repatriation work in accordance with the present repatriation agreement, and immediate resumption of the now suspended Korea-Japan Red Cross talks. The note said that the Sato Government, yielding to the pressure of the South Korean puppets, is going to unilaterally scrap the repatriation agreement, concluded between the Japan and Korean Red Cross organizations on the basis of humanitarianism and according to international law. This move on the part of the Government can never be justified, because the agreement is bilateral in nature, and particularly because of the fact that there are still large numbers of Koreans in Japan who are desirous of being repatriated to their home country, the DPRK.

The Japan Red Cross is responsible for the rupture of the talks held in Moscow with its DPRK counterpart, clinging on to the Cabinet decision on abrogating the repatriation agreement as a fait accompli.

At the present juncture when the term of validity of the repatriation agreement is soon to expire, the Japan Socialist Party demands that the Government take the following emergency measures for the guarantee of continued execution of the repatriation work, so that the most unfavourable situation that is most likely to be created when the agreement is scrapped unilaterally by the Japanese authorities, may be averted.

1) To guarantee the repatriation of the 17,800 Koreans who are on the list of applicants for repatriation, according to the requirements of the present repatriation agreement. 2) Not to abrogate unilaterally the existing repatriation agreement without a previous agreement reached between the Japanese and Korean Red Cross organizations. 3) To resume the Japan-Korea Red Cross talks as soon as possible so that

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The conference of representatives of Japanese trading firms held on Oct. 11 in Tokyo to discuss ways and means to defend Koreans' repatriation work

Support from Abroad for Koreans' Repatriation

Polish papers printed articles denouncing the Japanese authorities' sabotage of the repatriation of Korean citizens in Japan, according to a report from Warsaw.

Polish paper **"Slovo Povsehne"** pointed that the Japanese authorities had been stepping up the machinations to scrap the repatriation agreement since the conclusion of the "ROK-Japan Treaty."

Saying that the Japanese side is to blame for the rupture of the Korea-Japan Red Cross talks, the paper wrote: unamended extension of the repatriation agreement and the continuation of the repatriation work accord with the interests of hundreds of thousands of Korean citizens in Japan who are desirous of returning to their home country.

Another Polish paper **"Dziennik Ludowy"** wrote in an article: the repatriation agreement is in force as long as Korean citizens in Japan apply for repatriation. Yet, the Japanese Government decided in April to abrogate the agreement as from Nov. 12 of this year and ceased to accept applications for repatriation from August 12. This contravenes the agreement.

An article of Syrian paper **"Al Baath"** denounced the unlawful act of the Japanese authorities which unilaterally decided to abrogate the agreement, according to a report from Damascus. The article pointed out that this is an outrageous violation of the principles of international law and humanitarianism.

The **Cuban University Students' Federation** on Oct. 5 issued a statement in which it said that the move of the Japanese Government to wreck the repatriation agreement is an illegal act for arbitrarily evading international obligation and trampling underfoot the humanitarian principle, and a hostile challenge to the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

U.S. Armed Vessel Intrudes Into DPRK Waters

The U.S. imperialists are continuously perpetrating grave military provocations, defying the repeated warnings of the Korean-Chinese side.

At around 9 hours, 20 minutes, on Oct. 6, the U.S. imperialist aggressors illegally dispatched an armed vessel to the bank of the northern part of Korea on the lower reaches of the Rimjin River and perpetrated hostile acts.

Encountering a decisive counter-blow of a Korean People's Army unit, the enemies hurriedly took to heels, leaving many dead bodies on the river.

The further the U.S. imperialists intensify military provocations against the northern half of Korea, the heavier will be the retaliatory blow that they will sustain.

S. Korean Workers Refuse U.S. Inspector

Over 200 South Korean workers hired at a U.S. army organ in Pajoo, Kyonggi Province, held an indignation meeting on Oct. 5, to expel a malicious labour inspector who suppressed and persecuted them, according to a radio report from South Korea.

The workers warned the U.S. imperialist army authorities that they would launch a strike if their demand was not met by Oct. 7.

They fought vigorously, knocking down a Yankee officer who tried to suppress them.

South Korea Hit by Acute Famine

South Korea has been hit by "the most serious drought in 60 years," as a result of which farmlands have been parched and crops dried up, leaving the land at the mercy of blights and noxious insects 10 times more rampant than in ordinary years, according to press reports from Seoul.

Autumn crops on more than half a million hectares have been damaged by a long spell of drought in North and South Cholla Provinces and in South and North Kyungsang Provinces.

Last spring wheat and barley on an acreage of 700,000 hectares were destroyed also by a drought.

At present, the area afflicted by drought in South Cholla Province reaches 80 per cent of the total land under cultivation. Especially, in Kangjin, Hainam and Hwasoon districts of the province, autumn crops have been destroyed almost completely.

The Kimhai and Kosung Plains and Koje and Tongyung in South Kyungsang Province are reported to have suffered from total destruction of such crops as maize, beans and sweet potatoes. Damage caused to industrial crops, vegetables and fruits are estimated at billions of *won*. In North Cholla Province, 100 per cent of the tobacco crop has been ruined.

A rough estimate of this year's autumn crops in South Korea presages a decrease of 1.5 to 2 million tons in grain and a drop of 50 to 80 per cent in industrial crops, vegetables, and fruits.

Under such circumstances, even the puppet authorities are whimpering that this year's harvest is almost hopeless. Owing to such calamities, 4,648,000 South Korean peasants and their family members are in need of relief, 1,680,000 of them urgently, being on the point of starvation.

According to a report of Radio Dongyang, 200,000 peasants have deserted their farmland, unable to eke out a living, and the situation of those who are still sticking to their native places is no better.

Famine is accompanied by other miseries in the countryside. Some 400,000 school children are reported to have left school half way for economic reasons. Many of them have abandoned their villages together with their parents.

According to the puppet Minister of Health and Social Welfare, many children are carrying empty cans for begging, instead of satchels, and small school girls are swarming to towns to get jobs as housemaids.

Naturally, peasants are becoming recalcitrant and voices of wrath and curses are mounting against U. S. imperialism and the Pak Jung Hi clique.

They are demanding a way out of the desperate situation, pumps for irrigation and the like, protesting against those who wheedle them out of money but supply no water, and taking such a collective action as knocking down the heads of "land amelioration unions," reptile organs of the Pak Jung Hi clique.

Such horrible calamities suffered by the South Korean peasants, as the South Korean press points out, are "not an act of God, but an act of man," and they are consequences of the misrule of the U.S. imperialists and their lackeys.

During the last 20 years, they have not built even a single irrigation set-up, but destroyed even the existing ones, bleeding the peasants white.

The peasants are helpless when the paddy and non-paddy fields were cracking and crops withering under the scorching sun.

Deplorable situation of South Korean family members who, as a result of a serious drought hitting their farmland, are unable to have even a meal a day.

In an effort to quell the mounting complaint of the peasants, the Pak Jung Hi clique feign concern for them, blabbing that "relief grain" will be issued, food will be imported from the United States, and so on.

They worked out "long-term measures against drought," bringing out a fantastic "plan" for converting 189,000 hectares of paddy fields into non-paddy fields next year. But this is the crudest sort of humbug for deceiving the discontented peasants and requisitioning without difficulty their paddy fields for military use. Last autumn the puppet rulers made peasants repay, with high interests, what they had issued to the latter, putting on a charitable face, under the name of "relief grain," and committed the unpardonable barbarity of building airfields, and other military installations by depriving peasants of 26,000 hectares of arable land under the cloak of "land upbuilding."

South Korean peasants, through their experience, know what the traitors have up their sleeve. They will no more be duped, but will intensify their struggle for the right to existence, hating and rejecting the Pak Jung Hi clique who are shouting false slogans.

6th Convention of CHONGRYUN Branches Enthusiasts

The General Association of Korean Residents in Japan (CHONGRYUN) called on Oct. 9 the 6th Convention of Enthusiasts of its branch organizations throughout Japan, at the Hibiya Public Hall, Tokyo. The convention, which lasted until Oct. 10, reviewed and made a thorough analysis of the results achieved, and experience gained, in the movements for producing "model branches," by promoting education in socialist patriotism centered on revolutionary traditions and discussed ways and means to develop the movements onto a higher level. Participating in the two-day meeting were some 2,500 branch activists from across this country.

View of the 6th Convention of Enthusiasts of CHONGRYUN branch organizations held in Tokyo, with the participation of some 2,500 activists and other Korean compatriots from across Japan

They were all filled with the feeling of deep gratitude to Premier Kim Il Sung for his boundless care extended them, with their faces displaying great adoration of their leader, and with their determination renewed to be more faithful to the call of their leader.

At the meeting, Han Duk Su, Chairman of the CHONGRYUN Central Standing Committee, made a report. In his report, the chairman referred in detail to various instances showing how much concerned Premier Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved leader of the 40 million Korean people, is about the Korean citizens in Japan. He made a historical review of the great successes achieved, and experience gained, in the movements for developing an increasing number of branch organizations into "model ones," by intensifying among the Korean compatriots education in socialist patriotism, with education in revolutionary traditions as the basis, during the years under review, and particularly after the 8th Congress of CHONGRYUN, by concentrating efforts on expanding the education among as broad Korean masses as possible.

Stressing that the basic tasks of CHONGRYUN are to unite all the Korean people in Japan firmly around their fatherland and Premier Kim Il Sung, consolidate all the CHONGRYUN organizations, and to defend the democratic and national rights of the Korean people here in Japan, and, among other things, to promote struggles for the realization of unification of their country at the earliest possible date, the speaker said as follows: "For all the CHONGRYUN workers and other Korean compatriots in Japan, it is necessary, first of all, to arm themselves firmly with the ideas of Premier Kim Il Sung, leader of the Korean people to victory." "Apart from the leadership of Premier Kim Il Sung," he said, victory is unthinkable for Korean citizens in Japan in their patriotic work, nor is it possible for them to be happy as they are at present." The chairman stressed that what is required of all the Korean compatriots here to do, whether they are CHONGRYUN activists or not, is to be boundlessly loyal to the teachings of Premier Kim Il Sung and is to display more devotion in any field of CHONGRYUN's patriotic work.

Then, referring to the importance of the study of the revolutionary traditions that were established during the 1930's by the Korean partisan fighters headed by Premier Kim Il Sung in the course of their armed struggle against Japanese imperialism, the speaker said: "All kinds of experience we have gained in promoting our patriotic work have clearly showed that the study of the revolutionary traditions is an effective means to arm CHONGRYUN activists and ordinary compatriots with the ideas of the respected and beloved Premier Kim Il Sung and is a powerful driving force to promote the patriotic work of CHONGRYUN."

He stressed that "we must make this meeting an occasion for further expanding education in socialist patriotism, while making education in revolutionary traditions its mainstay, among the great majority of Korean masses, and for further consolidating and developing the CHONGRYUN organizations, and, again, for elevating to a higher level the present movements for the creation of as many "model branches" as possible, namely, mass innovation movement for expanding the foundation on which CHONGRYUN organizations are to depend for their increased consolidation."

After dwelling on the concrete methods of how to promote the "model branch movement" and on the tasks to be carried out for this purpose, the chairman called on all the Korean citizens in Japan to rise up concertedly in the struggle to materialize reunification of their country, while making all their possible efforts for the defense of the rights to repatriation and education, and for the defense of all the other democratic and national rights.

He concluded his report by stressing that the CHONGRYUN activists and all the other sections of the Korean compatriots must be always loyal to Premier Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved leader of the 40 million Korean people, upholding the Premier's teachings, and to do all they can to introduce a great innovation in carrying through the decision adopted at the 8th Congress of CHONGRYUN.

He was followed by many branch-organization leaders present. They unanimously expressed their determination to rally more firmly around CHONGRYUN and to do their utmost efforts for the successful implementation of the decision adopted by the meeting as well as for the successful execution of all the tasks set forth by the meeting, by further consolidating their respective branches, the lowest-level organizations of CHONGRYUN. Many congratulatory telegrams were sent to the meeting from social and democratic mass organizations, as well as from Chullima factories in the DPRK, including: the Central Committee of the United Democratic Fatherland Front; the CC of the General Federation of Trade Unions of Korea; the CC of the Socialist Working Youth League of Korea.

Koreans' Struggles for Repatriation Enter Serious Stage

The Japanese side's unilateral suspension of the Korea-Japan Red Cross talks, which had been going on in Moscow to discuss questions regarding unamended extension of the Agreement on the Repatriation of Korean Citizens in Japan, caused the movements of Koreans to defend the right to repatriation to enter their most serious stage.

Strongly denouncing the Japanese authorities concerned for their vicious machinations to destroy the Koreans' repatriation work, Koreans in Japan are developing more vigorously as never before their struggles to defend the humanitarian undertaking to the last, resorting to such forms of movement as distribution of handbills, mass rally, motorcade, and street propaganda. In these movements, efforts are concentrated on exposing the Japanese Government's endeavours to utilize the Koreans' repatriation for its political aims, and on appealing to Japanese people for greater support to their movements demanding unamended extension of the present repatriation agreement. Under these circumstances, petition campaigns to the Japanese authorities concerned, which are now a matter of daily occurrence and are continuing already for nearly seven straight months, are also gathering momentum with every passing day.

Korean applicants for repatriation strongly demanding immediate resumption of the acceptance of their applications for repatriation (in front of the Japan Red Cross building, Oct. 6)

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mutual agreement may be reached concerning Koreans' repatriation to the DPRK.

On the same day, some 30 representatives from 25 Japanese trading firms held a conference in Tokyo to support the repatriation service and democratic and national education of Koreans in Japan. At the conference that day, a decision was unanimously adopted on sending protest notes and written demands to the governmental authorities concerned.

Earlier, on Oct. 9, the Liaison Council for Aiding in Koreans' Repatriation held an emergency general meeting in Tokyo. Participating in the meeting were many representatives of Japanese political and democratic mass organizations including: The Council for Aiding in Koreans' Repatriation; the Japan-Korea Association; the Japan-Korea Trade Promotion Association; the Conference for National Education Problems, and the Japan Teachers' Union. Speaking at the meeting, Kei Hoashi, Secretary-general of the Liaison Council, strongly denounced the Japanese Government for utilizing the question of Koreans' repatriation for its political aims. The meeting set forth tasks to be carried out for the defense of the Koreans' repatriation and their independent educational work here in Japan.

A conference was held on Oct. 8, in Tokyo, by some 60 professors and lecturers from some 30 universities and scientific research institutes, to discuss ways and means to defend Koreans' repatriation work. In order to promote the movement of Japanese scholars to demand unamended extension of the current Agreement on the Repatriation of Korean Citizens in Japan, the meeting adopted decisions 1) to expose the unjust arguments the Japanese authorities are resorting to to unilaterally annul the existing repatriation agreement, 2) to conduct signature-collecting campaigns by professors and scholars, and 3) to hold a nationwide-scale meeting of scholars in Tokyo on the coming Nov. 3.

Representatives of the Utsunomiya, Nikko and Oyama Municipal Assemblies in Tochigi Prefecture on Oct. 4 called on the Japanese authorities concerned and submitted to them a "resolution demanding unamended extension of the Agreement on the Repatriation of Korean Citizens in Japan" and another "resolution demanding legal approval of Korean University", and demanded, on behalf of the entire people of Tochigi Prefecture, the guarantee of the legitimate rights of Koreans in Japan.

"I Wish I Could Fly Back Home"

The Japanese authorities are going to scrap unilaterally the existing repatriation agreement next month. But do they really think they can repatriate 17,800 and more Korean citizens now on the list in a matter of one month or so?

Very diverse is the situation of the Korean people in this country. Naturally, many of them cannot go home right away owing to unavoidable circumstances, some suffering from long-drawn illness and others chained to the debt they must clear before leaving.

Mrs. Li Kye Hwa, whose story will be told below, is one of such people in trouble.

Mrs. Li demands the unamended extension of the repatriation agreement (Oct. 11, before the Japan Red Cross Society)

Mrs. Li Kye Hwa, 55, is running a grocer's near Ueno Station, Tokyo, with the help of her two daughters.

Bereaved of her husband, she has had to bring up her six children. Three out of the six have already returned to their home country, the Democratic People's Republic of Korea. The eldest son Kye Dong, 31, who returned home 5 years ago, is now a father of three children. Her third son Kwang Won, 24, and the fourth son Kwang Jin, 22, are learning at Kim Il Sung University and Kimchaik Engineering College, respectively.

Mrs. Li is still staying in Japan for her family reasons.

She makes it a rule before going to bed to read letters from her sons and to have a close look at the photographs of her grandsons.

"It is too hard for me to live separated from my sons and grandsons," she says then, "I'd like to see all my family and live under the same roof."

Once a month letters come from the North, saying "Mother, come home as early as possible. We'll lead a happy life together with you. Your grandsons are also longing to see you."

She has the letters of her sons in her hands each time she sets out to petition for the unamended extension of the repatriation agreement.

"I wish I could fly back home!" she says, her heart bursting with grief.

But in her native place in South Korea, there lives her aged mother already more than 80. It is unbearable for her to leave for the North.

At present, she is deep in debt, as she has had to make loans for rearing her children and managing family affairs.

School expenses, house rent and other miscellaneous expenses pile up to a large sum. Moreover, with the money she borrowed when she rented the store, still remaining unpaid, she is now saddled with a debt amounting to several million yen.

She thinks she cannot go home until she has paid off the debt, as she knows that "It is an ill bird that fouls its own nest."

With a firm determination to clear the debt as soon as possible, Mrs. Li, at the age of 55, works from five o'clock in the morning till midnight, dealing with everything from store-keeping to shopping.

Calling to mind the old mother she has not met for more than dozens of years, the faces of her sons gone home and those of her grandsons, she says, thousand emotions arise in her heart and she often shed tears.

Meanwhile, the prospects of her business have become a little brighter and she is now confident of repaying the debt by March next year.

She decided to go home next spring and a short time ago filed application for repatriation.

"A new hope welled up in my mind when I filed the application," said Mrs. Li, "This must be a sense of relief that I am finally free from a long and hard life in Japan."

It was when she was at the age of 13, or 32 years ago that she came over to Japan, following her father who already died here.

At 30, she lost her husband and started as a totter. Carrying her eldest son in a wagon and the second son on her back, rainy or windy, hot or cold, she made desperate efforts to eke out a living.

A long chapter of toils, sweat and tears...

She experienced every hardship, sometimes engaged in food-hunting and sometimes as a vendor of textiles in chaotic society after Japan's surrender.

Such being the case, the realization of repatriation in 1959 was literally "a second Liberation" for her.

Three sons returned to the embrace of the fatherland, the eldest son aboard the 13th, third son aboad the 7th and the fourth son aboard the 30th repatriation boat.

Mrs. Li also was to go home together with her sons, but she could not because of the aforesaid circumstances.

Also, the ensuing circumstances did not easily allow her to leave for home, and the news of the abrogation of the repatriation agreement into the bargain...

"Should the route of repatriation be closed, I would not be able to see my sons and grandsons any more...," she says to herself.

Driven by this anxiety, she has been taking part in the petition movements more than "110" times since then.

Each season comes around and goes away. The spring, summer and autumn of this year have been trying seasons for her, seasons fraught with sufferings, but at the same time, with expectations and hopes for the future.

"Though seasons change," she says, "my mind will never change. Still more, my resolve is getting firmer every day. Have we been wrong? Could we have made any mistakes? Who can oppress our ardent desire to return to our mother country? This desire of mine to have the repatriation agreement extended unamended is shared by all the Korean compatriots in Japan," she stresses.

Will the Japanese authorities still trample underfoot this fervent aspiration of Mrs. Li Kye Hwa?

No One Allowed to Deprive Koreans of Right to Repatriation

The talks between the Korean and Japanese Red Cross delegates for the unamended extension of the Agreement on the Repatriation of Korean Citizens in Japan have now been brought to a rupture owing to the sabotage on the part of the Japanese side.

Originally, the question of repatriating the Korean nationals in Japan is a part of the work to atone for the historical crimes the Japanese imperialists committed against the Korean people in the past and the Japanese authorities are duty bound to carry the repatriation works to its successful conclusion.

The existing repatriation agreement stipulates that the repatriation operation shall be continued until all Koreans desirous of repatriation are returned home and that the agreement shall be extended when the repatriation work cannot be completed within its term.

It is on this basis that the Korean and Japanese sides have extended the agreement without amendment every year in the past eight years.

As a result, some 90,000 out of the 600,000 Koreans in Japan has been repatriated to their home country, the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and more than 17,800 Korean nationals have already gone through the formalities of repatriation application and a daily growing number of people are expressing their desire to return to their homeland, despite the illegal closure by the Japanese side of the offices for the acceptance of repatriation applications.

In view of this situation, it is quite impossible to repatriate them within the term of the agreement. It goes without saying, therefore, that the agreement should again be extended without amendment as in the previous years.

The Japanese side, however, has not given up the sinister scheme to unilaterally wreck the repatriation operation of the Korean residents in Japan, using the sophistry that "the purpose of the repatriation agreement has been attained," "some other way of repatriation can be found," and so forth.

Their allegation that the "purpose of the repatriation agreement has been achieved" is nothing but a wicked strategem invented to evade the legal and moral responsibility for ensuring the repatriation of the Korean nationals in Japan.

As a matter of fact, the Sato Government has been seeking to exploit for their sinister political purposes the repatriation of the Korean nationals in Japan which should be handled in accordance with the principles of lofty humanitarianism, and it promised the South Korean puppet clique that they would unilaterally abrogate the repatriation agreement and arbitrarily closed the reception of the application for repatriation on Aug. 12 at the instigation of the U.S. imperialists.

At the Moscow conference, the Japanese side spoke for the Sato Government's stand for wrecking the repatriation operation from the very inception of the talks. It even turned down the reasonable proposal of the Korean side to invite to the talks a delegate of CHONGRYUN (General Association of Korean Residents in Japan), a party directly concerned, which represents the rights and interests of all the Korean nationals in Japan and which has been engaged in the repatriation operation. Furthermore, it went so far as to refuse to fix the venue and date for the resumption of the talks, unilaterally declared the breakdown of the talks and walked out of the conference hall, thereby sabotaging the talks. This is a perfidy rarely to be found in the history of international relations.

As for the most lawful and reasonable way of repatriation, there is no other way but to extend the present repatriation agreement without amendment, because the justness and reasonableness of the repatriation agreement have been proved in the course of the repatriation operation over the past eight years.

It is an inalienable national right of the Korean nationals in Japan to return to their socialist motherland to which they entrust all their destinies, and to lead a happy life in their homeland.

That every one has the right to leave any country, including his own, and return to his country is acknowledged as a basic human right in the light of Article 13(2) of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights to which Japan is a party.

In view of the crimes the Japanese imperialists committed in the past against the Korean people, from the point of view of international law and in the light of the humanitarian principles, the Japanese authorities are under an obligation to repatriate the Korean nationals to their motherland to the last and on their own responsibility as long as there remain any Koreans who are desirous of returning home.

All responsibility for this rests entirely with the Japanese side. For its criminal action to have brought the recent talks to a breakdown, the Japanese side will be sternly condemned by all the people who love justice and humanitarianism.

The Government of the DPRK and the entire Korean people will never tolerate the scheme of the Japanese Government for a unilateral abrogation of the present repatriation agreement in pursuance of dishonest political ends.

No one is allowed to infringe upon the right to repatriation of the Korean nationals in Japan.

Nothing can curb the ardent desire of the Korean nationals in Japan to lead a new happy life in their socialist fatherland.

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